

25 March 1952

MEMORANDUM FOR: Executive, O/DDI  
FROM : Assistant to the Director  
SUBJECT : Attachment

I am passing on to you an unequal<sup>8</sup> source of intelligence on British exploitation of their Canadian colonies. You will be interested to note, I am sure, that in source's estimation the time is now ripe to abolish the border to the North. Should you be interested in pursuing this matter further, source appears willing to provide you any additional information along the same line.

Please excuse the facetious tone of this memorandum and make such disposition of the attachment as you care to.

REL




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*Office Memorandum* • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DD/1

DATE: 26 Mar

FROM : RSD

SUBJECT: *a letter to DCI from a modern Ethan Allen.**For extremely light reading.* 

2-7019

March 17, 1952.

Central Intelligence Agency,  
2430 E. Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:-

In a recent broadcast it was stated that the United States were about to exchange Atomic information with Canadians, but that said Atomic information was refused to Britain, it might be of interest to you to learn that the government of Canada operate as agents of her Majesty's government in England.

In evidence submitted to the Special Committee on British North America Act, Proceedings, Evidence and Report, Session 1935, are the following excerpts:

1. "With the growth of the conception that the Government of Canada was His Majesty's government just as was the government of the United Kingdom, and that His Majesty's Ministers in Canada had the right to advise the King on matters affecting Canada, power to act in the international field was gradually transferred from London to Ottawa, "siphoned through the Crown", as it were". (p 29)
11. "It appears, therefore, that this fundamental autonomy must remain indefinitely, with it, of necessity, the supreme power of the Imperial parliament over Canada". (p 54) This is no doubt the reason that the late Rt. Hon. W.L. Mackenzie King, and the Rt. Hon. Louis St. Laurent were accredited Ministers Pleni-Potentiary by Great Britain to sign, on behalf of Canada, the Charter of the United Nations at San Francisco.
111. "To-day Great Britain has the B.N.A. Act, and if at any time, Canada did anything detrimental to the interests of Great Britain, Great Britain could amend the act to switch that", quoted by Dr. Beauchesne K.C., L.L.D., C.M.G., Clerk of the House of Commons at Ottawa, on page 136 of the Special Committee on the British North America Act.

Reg. 384219

March 17, 1952.

Central Intelligence Agency,  
2430 E. Street, N.W.,  
Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Sir:- Re-Britain's Interests in Canada and Possibility of Annexation.

Britain still owns, controls, dominates and rules Canada. "Legislation" to the contrary is merely to delude. English profits are the real issue.

The following prove that English rule still exists and never intended to cease.

- I. The British North America Act, the act the English purport as the "Canadian Constitution", was drafted by English lord Thring in Jan 1867, passed by the London parliament, Lords & Commons, and approved by English queen Victoria on 29 March 1867.

This act created an ancillary corporation to 'aid and advise' the "king's governor general to administer, exercise authority over, "and govern the provinces, as colonies.

- II. Mr. Adderley, M.P., afterwards 'rewarded' with a peerage and raised to the house of lords, stated in 1867 in the English Commons: "...the purpose....of the (British North America) Act is to strengthen the hands of the (English appointed) governor general as much as possible".
- III. Lord Campbell in the house of lords, on the passing of the British North America Act, said: "It would scarcely be possible to break the artificial unity we now propose to organize": reported in British Hansard, Vol: 185, p 1016.
- IV. Honorable W.H.P. Clements, judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, a very learned authority on this subject, states, as his considered judgement, in his book on the Canadian Constitution (Third edition, 1915, page 1): "It was no part of the scheme of Confederation to alter in any essential respect the Colonial relationship or to weaken the crown and there is nothing in the act to indicate a surrender in any degree by the British Parliament of that cardinal principle of the British Constitution, the supreme legislative authority of the British parliament, over and throughout the British Empire".

2. V The so-called "Dominion government" receives its authority from the crown or king of England and is not responsible to the elected members of parliament, according to ex-minister of justice Ilsley, now chief justice of Nova Scotia, in a public speech on 12 Nov 1945.
- VI. Acts passed by the duly elected members of the so-called Canadian Parliament are still subject to dis-allowance by order-in-council of the king's governor general.
- VII. Governor generals, appointed by the king of England to rule Canada, as well as cabinet ministers, are members of the Imperial English Privy Council. The "king's privy council for Canada" exists to 'aid and advise' the governor general in ruling. The premier and others of the cabinet are members of this council, being appointed and removed at the personal discretion of the governor general.
- VIII. Among the examples of English tyranny in Canada are seizures, without any payment, of land, belonging to private persons, by the king of England to-day. Such a case, the king versus John Doe, being number 50211, was entered in the King of England's Exchequer court at Ottawa, Canada, as recently as 23 Oct 1951.
- IX. The citizenship Act passed in 1946 describes Canadians as British subjects; and British subjects alone can vote.

Accordingly it is to be inevitably concluded that the British North America Act and the government founded upon it were brought into being by the English parliament for the purpose of attempting to appease and delude the people of the United States into thinking that Canadians have full representative government, the truth being that all rule emanates from Downing Street and that "representative" government in Canada is a farce.

In the U.S. Congress 2 July 1866 a bill was introduced by Congressman Banks for the annexation of Canada. It was recommended to the attention of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

No valid protest, worthy of consideration, on the part of any Canadian Government official, can be logically made against entering the Union of the U.S.

In such an event there will be no more border barriers hindering trade. The ensuing free purchase of U.S. farm machinery, radios, cars and thousands of other commodities would mean that Canadians would pay 40% less than to-day, a difference which now goes to England, and of course would be able to buy very much more.

3.

Extension of the U.S. frontier to the Arctic, the use of ports, such as Vancouver, Port Churchill, and Prince Rupert for export and import U.S. Trade, would, by these and other accretions, result in the creation of such a powerful, fully consolidated North America that no enemy would dare to venture attack.

Providence has placed Canada within reach; and the day is bright with promise. Once the bounds of such an union are welded, still more favorable circumstances and conditions will ensue.

Surely then such a result is an overwhelming duty on everyone in authority to bring about: an operation, moreover, guaranteeing a rich reward and at the same time a meritorious satisfaction from the fact that the privations and sacrifices of Canadians at the hand of the English profiteer will be at an end and that this mighty, wonderfully productive land will have been liberated from tyrannous English thralldom with the inevitable consequence that standard of luxury, now impossible and undreamed of, will have been attained by the inhabitants.

If in the pursuit of such a purpose, you are really interested in obtaining more information about the "rights" the English exercise in Canada to-day and if accordingly you will submit a questionnaire, I will substantiate all facts by documentary evidence, historical, judicial, and parliamentary.

In any event, as a preliminary, I trust that the information I now send will be of service. I remain,

Yours truly,

Hilton Smith  
M.

TRANSMITTAL SLIP		
		DATE _____
TO: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div>		
BUILDING	ROOM NO.	
REMARKS:		
<p>Envelope with sender's address has become detached. Sender is:</p> <p>Milton Smith</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 200px; height: 60px; margin-top: 10px;"></div>		
FROM: <b>EXECUTIVE REGISTRY</b>		
BUILDING	ROOM NO.	EXTENSION

FORM NO. 36-8  
SEP 1946

UNCLASSIFIED \* RESTRICTED CONFIDENTIAL SECRET

(SENDER WILL CIRCLE CLASSIFICATION TOP AND BOTTOM)

25X1

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
OFFICIAL ROUTING SLIP

TO		INITIALS	DATE
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FROM		INITIALS	DATE
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REMARKS:

"By the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

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## ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

Executive Registry

2-1346

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Officer designations should be used in the "TO" column. Under each comment a line should be drawn across sheet and each comment numbered to correspond with the number in the "TO" column. Each officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing. This Routing and Record Sheet should be returned to Registry.

FROM:

ADPC

NO.

DATE

TO	ROOM NO	DATE		OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
		REC'D	FWD'D		
1. DDP		27 Apr	25 Apr		ER. 2-7933
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3. DCI				X	
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P-2349